

B4 automatically returning the display to the first display region in response to a release of the input device or key.

27. (NEW) A computer-readable storage medium that provides instructions for controlling the display of information on a display screen, which, when executed by a machine, cause the machine to perform operations comprising:

changing a display on a display screen, from a first display region of a displayed item to a second display region of the displayed item that is different from the first display region, by a scrolling process in response to a manipulation of an input device or key; and

automatically returning the display to the first display region in response to a release of the input device or key.

REMARKS

In the Final Office Action mailed on September 9, 2002, claims 1, 2, 8, 9, 15, and 16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaply (U.S. Patent No. 6,215,490) ("Kaply") and *Mastering Windows 3.1 Special Edition* ("Cowart"); and claims 3-7, 10-14, and 17-21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaply and Cowart in view of Ludolph (U.S. Patent No. 5,874,958) ("Ludolph"). The foregoing rejections are respectfully traversed.

Claims 1-24 are pending in the subject application and claims 25-27 are added herein, of which claims 1, 8, 15, and 25-27 are independent. Claims 1, 8, and 15 are amended and new claims 25-27 are added. Care has been exercised to avoid the introduction of new matter. A Version With Markings To Show Changes Made to the amended claims is included herewith.

Entry of Amendment After Final Rejection:

The Applicant respectfully asserts that the amendments presented herein require only a cursory review by the Examiner, and respectfully requests that the Examiner enter such amendments.

Claim Rejections:**Differences Between the Claimed Invention and the Cited References:**

Kaply discusses displaying on a GUI a graphical control device that allows a user to navigate through a hierarchy of windows in the GUI and, in particular, to selectively place a given window at the active position on the display screen (Kaply, col. 1, lines 62-67). The graphical control device has a plurality of identifiers, each of which is associated with a given one of the plurality of windows (Kaply, col. 2, lines 8-10). Thus, if the graphical control device is a slider, each of the identifiers is a "notch" on the slider (Kaply, col. 2, lines 10-12). As each notch is traversed, the window associated therewith is brought into the focus position (Kaply, col. 2, lines 17-19). As the user moves the control element across each "notch" of the control device, the task window located at the focus position changes (Kaply, col. 2, lines 44-47). However, an additional action is required from the user to change the task window located at the focus position back to the original display.

First and Second Display Region of the Displayed Item:

Claims 1, 8, and 15 of the subject application (as amended herein) recite changing "a display on a display screen, from a first display region of a displayed item to a second display region of the displayed item that is different from the first display region," by a scrolling process.

The Examiner states that "Kaply fails to disclose a second display region that is different from the first display region" (Office Action, p. 3, first full ¶).

The Examiner cites Cowart as disclosing a second display region that is different than the first display region, e.g., the various menus in Cowart. The Examiner apparently interprets the opening of a menu as a type of a scrolling. The Applicants disagree with the Examiner's characterization of opening a menu in Cowart as the scrolling process of the present invention; however, claims 1, 8, and 15 are amended herein to clarify that the first and second display regions are regions of the same "displayed item." In Cowart, each menu is a different displayed item, and there is no scrolling within each displayed item to different display regions. Therefore, claims 1, 8, and 15 of the subject application (as amended herein) patentably distinguish over the cited references.

Automatic Returning:

Claims 1, 8, and 15 of the subject application (as amended) recite “automatically” returning the display to said first display region in response to a cancellation of the scrolling process.

Neither Kaply nor Cowart discloses or suggests the same. The Examiner cites Cowart as disclosing the automatic returning to the first display region upon cancellation of the scrolling process. The Applicants assert that, like Kaply, Cowart requires an additional user input to cancel a menu. Specifically, the user must press the 'Esc' key or click outside of the menu area to cancel the menu (Cowart, p. 22). Cowart does not disclose or suggest automatically canceling its menu.

Therefore, because neither Kaply nor Cowart discloses or suggests changing a display on a display screen, “from a first display region of a displayed item to a second display region of the displayed item that is different from the first display region,” by a scrolling process, or “automatically” returning the display to the first display region in response to a cancellation of the scrolling process, claims 1, 8, and 15 patentably distinguish over the cited references.

Claims 2-7, 9-14, and 16-24 of the subject application are allowable based on their dependency, directly or indirectly, from one of claims 1, 8, and 15.

Lack of Motivation to Combine the Cited References:

In response to the Applicants' arguments regarding the lack of motivation to combine Kaply and Ludolph, the Examiner, in his Response to Arguments on page 6 of the Office Action, supports such motivation by essentially re-asserting the benefit of the combination without enumerating the motivation to make such a combination. Therefore, the Applicants respectfully re-assert their arguments from the Amendment filed on July 29, 2002 and extend the arguments to any combination with Cowart, as the Examiner has again failed to support the motivation to combine the cited references for the same reasons. The Applicants respectfully direct the Examiner's attention to the bolded section of the argument set forth below.

MPEP §2142 states that “[w]hen the motivation to combine the teachings of the references is not immediately apparent, it is the duty of the examiner to explain why the

combination of the teachings is proper." The Examiner is required to present actual evidence and make particular findings related to the motivation to combine the teachings of the references. In re Kotzab, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000); In re Dembiczak, 50 USPQ2d 1614, 1617 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Broad conclusory statements regarding the teaching of multiple references, standing alone, are not "evidence." Dembiczak, 50 USPQ2d at 1617. "The factual inquiry whether to combine the references must be thorough and searching." In re Lee, 61 USPQ2d 1430, 1433 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (citing McGinley v. Franklin Sports, Inc., 60 USPQ2d 1001, 1008 (Fed. Cir. 2001)). The factual inquiry must be based on objective evidence of record, and cannot be based on subjective belief and unknown authority. Id. at 1433-34. The Examiner must explain the reasons that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to select the references and to combine them to render the claimed invention obvious. In re Rouffet, 47 USPQ2d 1453, 1459 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

The Examiner has not adequately set forth the motivation to combine any of Kaply, Cowart, and Ludolph. The only reason given by the Examiner in support of such motivation is that the combination "allows the user to utilize the desktop within the confines of a large window while preserving remaining screen space for non desktop functions," and that "such operations enable the user to view any of the various available windows." The Examiner has not presented any evidence why someone of ordinary skill in the art would have selected the two references for combination. **The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. MPEP § 2143.01. Specifically, there must be a suggestion or motivation in the references to make the combination or modification. Id. The Examiner cannot rely on the benefit of the combination without thoroughly supporting his assertion, with actual evidence and particular findings, that the combinations are proper. Without more, the combinations are improper, and the Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).**

New Claims 25-27:

New claims 25-27 are added herein.

New claims 25-27 recite changing a display on a display screen, from a first display region of a displayed item to a second display region of the displayed item that is different from the first display region, by a scrolling process "in response to a manipulation of an input device

or key;" and automatically returning the display to the first display region "in response to a release of the input device or key."

None of the cited references discloses or suggests the same.

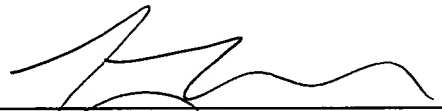
Withdrawal of the foregoing rejections is respectfully requested.

There being no further objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance, which action is courteously requested. Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters. If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please AMEND claims 1, 8, and 15. The remaining claims are reprinted, as a convenience to the Examiner, as they presently stand before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

1. (TWICE AMENDED) An information processing apparatus comprising:
a scrolling section which changes a display on a display screen₁ from a first display region of a displayed item to a second display region of the displayed item that is different from the first display region₁ by a scrolling process; and

a return section which automatically returns the display to said first display region in response to a cancellation of the scrolling process by said scrolling section.

2. (UNAMENDED) The information processing apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein both said first display region and said second display region are displayed within a single window which is displayed on the display screen.

3. (UNAMENDED) The information processing apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein said first display region is formed by one window within a multi-window which includes a plurality of windows, and said second display region is formed by another window within said multi-window.

4. (ONCE AMENDED) The information processing apparatus as claimed in claim 1, further comprising:

a setting section which sets a mark indicating said first display region.

5. (UNAMENDED) The information processing apparatus as claimed in claim 4, wherein said return section displays said first display region at a position where said mark is displayed on the display screen.

6. (UNAMENDED) The information processing apparatus as claimed in claim 5, wherein said first display region is formed by a window within a multi-window which includes a plurality of windows, said second display region is formed by another window within said multi-

window, and said return section displays said first display region at a position where said one window including the mark is displayed at a frontmost position on the display screen.

7. (UNAMENDED) The information processing apparatus as claimed in claim 4, wherein said setting section sets the mark at a position of a cursor in said first display region.

8. (TWICE AMENDED) A display control method for controlling display of information on a display screen, comprising:

changing a display on a display screen₁ from a first display region of a displayed item to a second display region of the displayed item that is different from the first display region₁ by a scrolling process; and

automatically returning the display to said first display region in response to a cancellation of the scrolling process.

9. (UNAMENDED) The display control method as claimed in claim 8, wherein both said first display region and said second display region are displayed within a single window which is displayed on the display screen.

10. (UNAMENDED) The display control method as claimed in claim 8, wherein said first display region is formed by one window within a multi-window which includes a plurality of windows, and said second display region is formed by another window within said multi-window.

11. (ONCE AMENDED) The display control method as claimed in claim 8, further comprising:

setting a mark indicating said first display region.

12. (ONCE AMENDED) The display control method as claimed in claim 11, wherein said automatically returning displays said first display region at a position where said mark is displayed on the display screen.

13. (ONCE AMENDED) The display control method as claimed in claim 12, wherein said first display region is formed by a window within a multi-window which includes a plurality of windows, said second display region is formed by another window within said multi-window, and

said automatically returning displays said first display region at a position where said one window including the mark is displayed at a frontmost position on the display screen.

14. (ONCE AMENDED) The display control methods as claimed in claim 11, wherein said setting sets the mark at a position of a cursor in said first display region.

15. (TWICE AMENDED) A computer-readable storage medium that provides instructions controlling the display of information on a display screen, which, when executed by a machine, causes the machine to perform operations comprising:

changing a display on a display screen₁ from a first display region of a displayed item to a second display region of the displayed item that is different from the first display region₁ by a scrolling process; and

automatically returning the display to said first display region in response to a cancellation of the scrolling process.

16. (UNAMENDED) The computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim 15, wherein both said first display region and said second display region are displayed with a single widow which is displayed on the display screen.

17. (UNAMENDED) The computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim 15, wherein said first display region is formed by one window within a multi-window which includes a plurality of windows, and said second display region is formed by another window within said multi-window.

18. (ONCE AMENDED) The computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim 15, wherein the instructions cause the machine to perform operations further comprising:
setting a mark indicating said first display region.

19. (ONCE AMENDED) The computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim 18, wherein said automatically returning displays said first display region at a position where said mark is displayed on the display screen.

20. (ONCE AMENDED) The computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim

19, wherein said first display region is formed by a window within a multi-window which includes a plurality of windows, said second display region is formed by another window within said multi-window, and said automatically returning displays said first display region at a position where said one window including the mark is displayed at a frontmost position on the display screen.

21. (ONCE AMENDED) The computer-readable storage medium as claimed in claim 18, wherein said setting sets the mark at a position of a cursor in said first display region.

22. (UNAMENDED) The information processing apparatus of claim 4, further comprising:

a deleting section that deletes the mark.

23. (UNAMENDED) The display control method of claim 11, further comprising:
deleting the mark.

24. (UNAMENDED) The computer-readable storage medium of claim 18, wherein the instructions cause the machine to perform operations further comprising:
deleting the mark.

Please ADD the following new claims:

25. (NEW) An information processing apparatus, comprising:
a scrolling section that changes a display on a display screen, from a first display region of a displayed item to a second display region of the displayed item that is different from the first display region, by a scrolling process in response to a manipulation of an input device or key;
and

a return section that automatically returns the display to the first display region in response to a release of the input device or key.

26. (NEW) A display control method for controlling a display of information on a display screen, comprising:

changing a display on a display screen, from a first display region of a displayed item to a second display region of the displayed item that is different from the first display region, by a scrolling process in response to a manipulation of an input device or key; and

automatically returning the display to the first display region in response to a release of the input device or key.

27. (NEW) A computer-readable storage medium that provides instructions for controlling the display of information on a display screen, which, when executed by a machine, cause the machine to perform operations comprising:

changing a display on a display screen, from a first display region of a displayed item to a second display region of the displayed item that is different from the first display region, by a scrolling process in response to a manipulation of an input device or key; and

automatically returning the display to the first display region in response to a release of the input device or key.